

THIRD EDITION

THE RIO GRANDE TROUBLES.

Continued Warlike Preparations.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

General Weitzel Disapproves the Action of our Officers.

ANOTHER BATCH OF QUEER STORIES.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—General Crawford, Colonel Edgar, District Adjutant and Governor Leon, of Louisiana, have arrived here, en route for Washington.

The Beauvais correspondent of the Times says Cortina now occupies Bagdad, with about 300 men.

It is understood that General Weitzel disapproves of the action of our officers on the capture of Bagdad, and already has arrested some of them.

All the heavy ordnance has been ordered from Brown to Brownville.

Colonel Hawks, Agent of Adams' Express, had been robbed of \$1,500 in silver by some of General Clark's command.

Preparations of a bellicose character continue both at Brownsville and Matamoros.

The Anachor says Cortina has issued a proclamation to his soldiers, advising them to submit to the Imperial authority rather than unite in a filibustering expedition with the Yankees.

A party has sprung up in Mexico called the Orizaba faction, who hold commissions from Orizaba, and refuse to recognize Crawford. Cortina is said to belong to the party.

Colonel Lawrence Rip, of General Sheridan's staff, who has been investigating the Bagdad affair, returned to this city on Sunday morning.

Paymaster Pierce, U. S. A., has arrived at Brownsville, with funds to pay all the troops in the Rio Grande District.

A Quartermaster's disbursement officer had recalcitrated there to liquidate all claims against that department.

A large number of colored regiments are being mustered out, including three regiments at Indianapolis.

Another had been received for the muster out of nearly all of General Clark's command on the Rio Grande.

About four companies of black soldiers were doing provost duty in Bagdad at the solicitation of the American citizens, and no one can leave the town without a pass from the headquarters of the United States forces at Bagdad, Mexico.

News from Mexico—Acapulco and Matamoros in Danger—Disasters of the Imperialists—Monterrey Still Held by Them—Discovery of a Plot at Morelia—Arrival of a Mexican Minister in France—Veracruz—General Early Returned to Mexico—Further Particulars of the Earthquake.

HAVANA, January 17.—The French steamer La France arrived last night from Vera Cruz, bringing the news of the capture of the city and iron of the City of Mexico to the 24th inst.

La Era publishes advices from Acapulco to December 14, and says:—The Mexican (Imperial) force which left Manzanilla found the 4th Battalion of the United States Army at Acapulco. The whole neighborhood of Acapulco had been deserted after having destroyed or mutilated the walls.

The troops of Alvarez approached nightly to fire upon the garrison, and the mounting and reaching of the harbor was not without damage without receiving any. The *Loefler* was stationed in the harbor for some days and lost five of her crew, who, being sent on a reconnaissance, fell into an ambush of the enemy. The *Loefler* was captured and taken to the harbor, where she was burnt to pieces. There was great want of everything, and provisions were only supplied by the French navy.

The troops used physicians and a battery of long range. Alvarez obtains by every means the desertion of our men, and causes them to desert and some officers to desert to him. General Alvarez resides at his hacienda, "La Providencia," sixteen leagues from the coast. A French steamer, the *La Sonora*, which plies between Vera Cruz and Matamoros, touched at Tampico, was unable to leave the mails, passengers or cargo at the latter two ports, and was obliged to return to Vera Cruz. Three hundred men had been sent in a French man-of-war to Bagdad, and it was supposed the Imperialists would soon recapture the place.

We have been disappointed in not seeing Mr. Seward. The Captain-General has fitted up his country seat for his wife while here, and his address cannot be ascertained. The latter fact will not be permitted. We hope to see him before this week is out.—New York Times.

A column of 600 Austrians, with a few cannon, from the interior of the country, attempted to march to Acapulco, to relieve their fellow-soldiers, but were repulsed, and were threatened on all sides by Porfirio Diaz. The pass in the mountains through which they attempted to go is almost impenetrable, and last year the Algerine sharpshooters from Acapulco, in attempting to force a passage through the same place, were also unsuccessful.

Alvarez, says the Imperial paper from which the above news is taken, tries every possible means to make the Imperial troops desert, offering large sums of money, and had succeeded in inducing many of the Imperial soldiers to join him. He lives on his estate at Providencia, sixteen leagues from the coast.

Matamoros and the places in its neighborhood were likewise in a bad condition for the Imperialists. Besides, the Imperialists had been repulsed by Cortina's forces, reinforced, say accounts from Imperialist sources, by disbanded soldiers or deserters of the United States army on the opposite side of the river.

The French mail steamer *Sonora*, which sails between Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Matamoros, was not able on her last voyage to leave the letters nor the passengers at the two last mentioned places, and was obliged to return to Vera Cruz. Matamoros was in great danger; and as far as could be learned there, Escobedo, with about 2000 men, the greater part, says an account in a paragraph, Americans, must have left Camargo to attack it. About 300 troops had left Vera Cruz on board of a French vessel, and it was expected by the Imperialists that it would not be long before Boca del Rio would be again in their possession.

On the other hand, the Imperialist's official accounts state that the States are new departments of Zacastrero and Queretaro, are completely tranquil. They likewise boast of a few insignificant successes under military eyes at San Yegor, charged with murdering negroes.

From Fortress Mohore. Fortness Mohore, January 22.—The steamships *Norman Livingston*, from Savannah for New York, and *R. R. Cuyler*, from New Orleans for New York, have both put in here short of coal, and report very rough weather outside. The barque *Mary Sparks*, seventy days from Liverpool, for Baltimore, has passed Cape Henry.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Sketching with the Indians.—Mining. A dispatch from Colfax says:—The heaviest rain-storm since the winter of 1862 is now prevailing there. A snow-dike also occurred near there, burying a horse ten feet deep, and killing one man. Advertisers from other sections of the interior represent the creeks as flooded, and the ponds impassable. The steamer *Sacramento*, with the passengers who left New York December 20, had arrived here.

Peppy Owell was executed to-day for the murder of James Lewis. There is danger of a great flood at Sacramento. A young man named Gelson, an 'engrossing clerk' in the Senate, has been arrested on a charge of stealing soldiers' bounty warrants. Mining stocks are dull and weak. Cholera Petrosi, \$77; Yellow Jacket, \$47; Silver, \$62; Hale & Norcross, \$31; Imperial, \$10. Legal-tenders, 7.

The Republican General Regules, according to the news received at the capital from Toluca, had moved from Zacaraca, on hearing of the approach of General Mendez.

Secretary was still shut up on the 26th ult., in possession of the Imperialists, and there were only a few of the army in his vicinity.

An official despatch from the prefect, dated the 21st ult., says that the town of San Juan del Rio, in Durango, was taken on the 19th ult., by a force of 1200 Republicans, the Revenue Collector and the Lieutenant in command having run away on their approach. The news is given on the authority of the prefect of Durango. The prefect of Durango says to have left Cuernavaca on the 8th inst., and ought to have arrived on the following day at Chapultepec.

General Cano, who deserted from the Imperialists, with the force under his command, and the Church of San Antonio fell into the hands of Felipe del Obispo, on the 2d inst., and again defeated in another fight, all his men being killed, so as to be left alone, was apprehended on the following day at Morelia, whether he had come to assist the Emperor, or to assist the Emperor, his person there were found various papers, bills of exchange, a few trunks, and \$500 in gold. He was taken to Toluca, and would be sent from there to Mexico to be tried.

The Mexican Minister at the French Court, Don Jose Hidalgo, had just returned from Vera Cruz. The same steamer likewise took Colonel Dupin and 300 soldiers of the Foreign Legion.

The Mexican papers give further accounts of the earthquake at Cordova. The dome of the Church of San Antonio fell down—the tower and rest of the building being left in a miserable state. The Parish Church had also been so much injured that it was found necessary to suspend public worship in it. Several houses fell down from the violence of the shock, and the piazza of the public square was likewise much injured. So terrified were the inhabitants, that as soon as it was over whole families rushed into the streets, repeating their prayers.

Suffering Among the Imperialist Forces—Successes of Alvarez—Arrival of the Foreign Minister—More Troops Sent to Bagdad.

HAVANA, January 17.—The French steamer La France arrived last night from Vera Cruz, bringing the news of the capture of the city and iron of the City of Mexico to the 24th inst.

La Era publishes advices from Acapulco to December 14, and says:—The Mexican (Imperial) force which left Manzanilla found the 4th Battalion of the United States Army at Acapulco. The whole neighborhood of Acapulco had been deserted after having destroyed or mutilated the walls.

The troops of Alvarez approached nightly to fire upon the garrison, and the mounting and reaching of the harbor was not without damage without receiving any. The *Loefler* was stationed in the harbor for some days and lost five of her crew, who, being sent on a reconnaissance, fell into an ambush of the enemy. The *Loefler* was captured and taken to the harbor, where she was burnt to pieces. There was great want of everything, and provisions were only supplied by the French navy.

The troops used physicians and a battery of long range. Alvarez obtains by every means the desertion of our men, and causes them to desert and some officers to desert to him. General Alvarez resides at his hacienda, "La Providencia," sixteen leagues from the coast. A French steamer, the *La Sonora*, which plies between Vera Cruz and Matamoros, touched at Tampico, was unable to leave the mails, passengers or cargo at the latter two ports, and was obliged to return to Vera Cruz. Three hundred men had been sent in a French man-of-war to Bagdad, and it was supposed the Imperialists would soon recapture the place.

We have been disappointed in not seeing Mr. Seward. The Captain-General has fitted up his country seat for his wife while here, and his address cannot be ascertained. The latter fact will not be permitted. We hope to see him before this week is out.—New York Times.

A column of 600 Austrians, with a few cannon, from the interior of the country, attempted to march to Acapulco, to relieve their fellow-soldiers, but were repulsed, and were threatened on all sides by Porfirio Diaz. The pass in the mountains through which they attempted to go is almost impenetrable, and last year the Algerine sharpshooters from Acapulco, in attempting to force a passage through the same place, were also unsuccessful.

Alvarez, says the Imperial paper from which the above news is taken, tries every possible means to make the Imperial troops desert, offering large sums of money, and had succeeded in inducing many of the Imperial soldiers to join him. He lives on his estate at Providencia, sixteen leagues from the coast.

Matamoros and the places in its neighborhood were likewise in a bad condition for the Imperialists. Besides, the Imperialists had been repulsed by Cortina's forces, reinforced, say accounts from Imperialist sources, by disbanded soldiers or deserters of the United States army on the opposite side of the river.

The French mail steamer *Sonora*, which sails between Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Matamoros, was not able on her last voyage to leave the letters nor the passengers at the two last mentioned places, and was obliged to return to Vera Cruz. Matamoros was in great danger; and as far as could be learned there, Escobedo, with about 2000 men, the greater part, says an account in a paragraph, Americans, must have left Camargo to attack it. About 300 troops had left Vera Cruz on board of a French vessel, and it was expected by the Imperialists that it would not be long before Boca del Rio would be again in their possession.

On the other hand, the Imperialist's official accounts state that the States are new departments of Zacastrero and Queretaro, are completely tranquil. They likewise boast of a few insignificant successes under military eyes at San Yegor, charged with murdering negroes.

From Fortress Mohore. Fortness Mohore, January 22.—The steamships *Norman Livingston*, from Savannah for New York, and *R. R. Cuyler*, from New Orleans for New York, have both put in here short of coal, and report very rough weather outside. The barque *Mary Sparks*, seventy days from Liverpool, for Baltimore, has passed Cape Henry.

Twenty-two Regiments Mustered Out—The State Convention—Panic in the New Orleans Money Market, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Advices from Galveston state that an order has been promulgated for the mustering-out of twenty-two regiments in Texas. The white troops will be paid off at their respective State rendezvous, and most of the others in New Orleans.

The vote for delegates to the State Convention was quite small. The delegates elected are mostly of the conservative element.

In Galveston cotton is firm, with a small supply offering. Sales to Northern buyers at 31c. for Middling, six-revenue tax.

A panic has prevailed in the Money Market during the week, occasioned by advices from New York and New Orleans. Gold was quoted at 138. Freight had declined considerably; on cotton to Liverpool, 1c. to New York, by steam. Tonnage was plentiful. Sight exchange on New York for 10 per cent. discount.

The general market was more active and prices firmer, especially for dry goods.

Petroleum has been discovered in Smith county, Texas.

Advices from Shreveport say the river is rising slowly; above the raft it was falling fast.

The receipt of cotton from the interior is again on the increase.

Sixty prominent citizens of the Soto parish were under military arrest at Shreveport, charged with murdering negroes.

ATTEMPT TO BURN TITUSVILLE.

Titusville, January 23.—On Sunday night an attempt was made to burn the town. At 9 o'clock a house and barn was set on fire, and an hour later Chase's block, in the centre of the town, was fired and burned down. Also Devo's furniture and liquor store, and the new bathing-house of Fletcher. The block of the First National Bank, Petroleum Bank, and the Post Office were at one time in great danger.

Three incendiaries are being tried by the Vigilance Committee, which numbers thirty of the best men in the town, and who are dreadfully in earnest. A gallows has been erected to hang the incendiaries, if found guilty.

The loss by the fire is \$75,000, and the insurance \$65,000. The Looming Insurance Company loses heavily, but most of the loss falls on the Philadelphia and Eastern Companies.

The greatest excitement prevails among the people, who are determined to rid the place of all incendiaries, robbers, and other scoundrels.

Melancholy Wreck. New York, January 23.—The barque *Diadem*, of Liverpool, Captain Hannek, which cleared at this port on the 14th inst. for Liverpool with 14,883 gallons refined petroleum, 100 hhls. spirits turpentine, and 10,000 staves, was capsized on the 9th during a gale, and the Captain's wife, and two boys named Henry Wheeler and William Phillips, of Liverpool, were washed overboard and lost. After cutting away the topmasts, she righted, full of water. On the second day after the Captain and one seaman died from exhaustion and exposure, and subsequently the cook and two seamen died. On the evening of the 12th inst., the remaining portion of the crew were taken off by the barque *M. and E. Robbins*, and brought to this port. The *Diadem* was owned by Cassidy, Nixon & Co., of Liverpool.

Suspension of the Columbian Insurance Company. New York, January 23.—The suspension of the Columbian Insurance Company is announced. Mr. Phelps, its agent, says the Board of Directors, in consequence of severe and unprecedented losses during the past year, and particularly during a recent period, have decided to close up the affairs of the Company. They find themselves possessed of large assets, sufficient to meet all liabilities, and leave a handsome surplus.

It was stated yesterday that the liabilities of the Company would reach at least \$4,000,000. Many risks had been lost through the deprecations of the pirate *Shamooah*, the losses from his cause alone aggregating over \$1,000,000.

A Correction. WASHINGTON, January 23.—Mr. Culver, of Pennsylvania, was erroneously reported as having presented two bills in the House yesterday for general pensions to certain soldiers of the war of 1812, and the bill granting bounties to volunteers who entered the service in 1861 and 1862. These bills were introduced by Mr. Williams. The latter gentleman at the time occupied Mr. Culver's seat, which led to the mistake.

Delegate Election. HOLLANDSBURG, January 23.—Hon. J. W. Hall was today unanimously elected to represent Blair county in the next Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge.

Arrival of Steamers. New York, January 23.—Arrived, steamer *Queen*, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, with dates to the 6th instant; also, steamer *Geoff* from Mobile.

Portland, January 23.—The steamer *North American* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

The *North American* encountered fields of ice near Newfoundland. She called at the port of St. John on the 17th. On coming out on the 18th she passed the *Batavia* going in.

Marine Disaster. HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., January 23.—The schooner *Adelaide*, of and for Suffolk, from Portland, with a cargo of lumber, came ashore on the south side of the Vineyard on the night of the 20th instant. Her crew were exhausted and the captain died from exposure on the 16th.

Marine Intelligence. NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Arrived steamer *Niagara*, from New York; ships *Freedom* and *Victoria*, from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph. Washington, January 23.

Major-General Law, Wallace, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. Major-General H. W. Peck, lately promoted, has also tendered, and his resignation has been accepted.

National currency for the amount of \$2,000,000 was put out by the Treasury Department. The total amount issued up to date is \$28,000,000.

The Congressional Resolutions of Symmetry. The State Department has failed to be brought and elaborately expressed in German text the resolutions of Congress assuring the Lincoln of the profound sympathy of the two Houses for his deep personal affliction, and their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement. The text of the resolutions is a rich and noble, with insinuating adjectives. It will be at once forwarded to Mrs. Lincoln.

Senate Confirmations. The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:—Lander Holmes, of Washington Territory, to be United States District Attorney of Washington Territory.

George W. Chamberlain, of Illinois, to be United States District Attorney for the District of Colorado Territory.

Blackstone McDonald, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the Eastern District of Tennessee.

R. Glasscock, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee.

Thorton A. Jencks, U. S. Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Surgeon P. T. Hewitt, U. S. Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

John A. Bolles, of Massachusetts, to be Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate-General.

Lieutenant John Madigan to be a Commander in the Navy.

The following are confirmed as Lieutenant Commanders:—Lieutenants Blue, Kautz, Mann, McKensie, Parquhar, Greene, Kane; and Acting Ensign Graham to be a Lieutenant; Lieutenant Commander Henry Fox to be a Captain, and Lieutenant Commanders Carter and Phelps to be Commanders in the Navy; Lieutenant J. H. Grimes to be a Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant Frank T. Church to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant Henry C. Cochran to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Supreme Court Decisions. The Supreme Court of the United States has delivered an opinion in the case of the late ship *Admiral*, a British vessel, with a cargo of salt and coal, which was captured by the *Alabama* in December, 1861, about thirty miles off Tybee Island, while standing in for the port of Savannah, and was taken to Philadelphia, and was there libelled as a prize.

The Government asserts that the vessel is liable to condemnation under the rule of the "law of prize," which prohibits a neutral vessel, having knowledge of the blockade of a particular port, from sailing upon a destination to that port with the intention of inquiring at the station of blockade relative to the continuance thereof, and that such vessel taken upon a voyage prosecuted with that intent will be presumed in a prize court to have intended to violate the blockade, and that the vessel should be condemned because there was a suppression in the clearance taken at Liverpool of the actual primary destination of the ship, and taken in connection with her approach when captured, to the blockaded port of Savannah and the circumstances attending her attempt to enter that port affords conclusive evidence of a premeditated and fraudulent intention to break the blockade. And the claimants had notice of the blockade before sailing, and required no further notice from blockading vessels, that the blockade still existed at the time of the arrival of the *Admiral*.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decree of condemnation, sustaining the position taken by the Government.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST. Troubles with the Freedmen.—The Texas Agricultural Association, &c. NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Constant and serious complaints are made from the interior parishes of the unwillingness of the freedmen to make contracts.

One City Editor learns from prominent business men that it is well understood in the parishes that parties are at work underhanded, who have influence with the freedmen, and who induce them to disregard the order of the Freedmen's Bureau, with the view of compelling the old owners of the plantations to sacrifice them for the lack of labor, when these gentry would step in and buy them at small rates, promising the freedmen to give them certain advantages.

There is no Postmaster at Alexandria, La., although three loyal applications were forwarded to Washington some time since.

In Monroe county, Alabama, an agricultural association has been instituted by Southern men, which combines the functions of the local agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, the President of the society in the same purpose succeeding admirably. Able-bodied negroes are at work, young and old are provided for, and there are no drunken or vagrant negroes in the county.

A large number of hotted horses have arrived at Mobile for the Spring races. Many prominent turf men, with their stables, from Louisville, Cincinnati, and Nashville, are in New Orleans for Mobile.

The 42d and 56th United States (Colored) Regiments, on duty at Mobile and Huntsville, will be mustered out in a few days.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE. First Fenian Privateer at Sea. New York, January 23.—The *News* reports the sailing of a supposed Fenian privateer, under the command of Captain Morley, yesterday.

[ANOTHER DISPATCH.] New York, January 23.—It appears that the supposed Fenian privateer was simply a new pilot-boat which went on a trial trip. The crew being composed of Irishmen, they hoisted the sunburst flag going down the bay. The vessel returned to port last evening.

THE FENIANS.

THE FENIAN HEADQUARTERS. Since the 1st of January, with Colonel Roberts and General Sweeney, will proceed in a few days on the canvass for the circles in the Senate, in order to build up the circles in all the leading cities of the objects of the approaching Congress at Pittsburg, and the necessity of organizing the Brotherhood a military body, in order that they will be ready for an immediate movement against the power of the British Government.

Address of the Senate to the Brotherhood.—The Pittsburgh Congress—Charges Against the O'Mahony Arrangements for the Sale of the O'Mahony Bonds—\$200,000, Worth Sent to the Circles, &c., &c.

Unannounced address to the Fenian Brotherhood in New York, January 22.—The Fenian Brotherhood has been organized to be published through the press and forwarded to the various Circles. The agents of the Brotherhood (through a number) have been communicated with by telegraph, ordered that they be attended to the following:—

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 754 Broadway, New York, January 18.—To the members of the Fenian Brotherhood:—

The time has at length arrived when the Fenian Brotherhood is called upon to make good by deeds the high-sounding promises which have for so many years been put forward in your names, if you wish to save the organization from the charge of being a delusion and a mockery, it only to take its place in the long category of colored shams by which the people have been so often deceived, and the high hopes, by the excitement of which they were drawn on, shattered and broken.

If the freedom of Ireland could be obtained by promises or proclamations, it should long since have become an accomplished fact, but the history of mankind and the experience of all ages go to prove that nations never achieve greatness or recover their lost independence until they learn to eschew protestations, and to place their dependence on steady persevering work alone, to substitute patient preparation and silent effort for noisy discussions and ebullitions of passion in which the strength that should be directed to some grand objective point is frittered away, and the spirit that should sustain it is wasted in vain and fruitless displays.

Appeals for money alone have been made so often to the Fenian Brotherhood, and their response on every occasion has been so generous, that any further demands upon its members can only be justified when backed, not merely by the promise, but the evidence of immediate and effective action. In the matter of preparation and training for the crisis that was to test its stability, the Brotherhood had long since reached that point when it was necessary to begin only to work about adding either to the dignity or effectiveness of the organization. The masses of the people were ready; they had shown both their willingness to make the largest sacrifices that might be required, and their capacity for self-government, should success crown their efforts.

The vacillation, weakness, and arrogant self-seeking displayed by our man, to whom, unfortunately, an important trust had been committed, in his unwillingness to carry out the duties which would be better for the position to which he has clung with such desperate tenacity, and the power of the organization on which has so promptly shrank at the first sign of a crisis, have not only been a disgrace to the Fenian Brotherhood, but have done much to bring down to earth the hopes of the people, and to place the organization in a position which is almost insupportable.

The regeneration of our downtrodden race, and the redemption of Ireland, are the objects which we have in view, and which we intend to give effect to the purpose of the organization, it now only remains that the various Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood should give a hearty and unanimous support to the expedition which has been organized, and which has placed at the head of the Military Department, to insure for their efforts an issue which will crown them with the glory of complete success, and prove their organization the wisest as well as the strongest ever formed for the attainment of a great end.

Brothers, these plans will be submitted for the satisfaction and approval of your delegates at the forthcoming Congress, to be held at Pittsburgh on the 19th day of February next, to which you are invited to send your wisest and ablest representatives, and to be held at the residence of the Fenian Brotherhood, at No. 754 Broadway, New York, on the 19th inst. The Fenian Brotherhood will assemble at the invitation of General Sweeney—the most imposing array of military talent produced by our race on this continent. You will there ascertain the full extent of the demands which will be made upon you, and you will be able to give effect to the object in view, and you will decide upon your ability to comply with these requirements, and the promptitude with which you will manifest your willingness to meet these demands, will be the test of your patriotism, and will be the test of your courage.

As practical work is the object of the organization, it should be the policy of those who direct your affairs, we invite a thorough investigation into the administration of your finances, and a comparison of the application made of them with that of the Fenian Brotherhood, which has been set upon and misappropriated. The Fenian Brotherhood has a vast amount of money, entrusted by you to those parties for revolutionary purposes alone, has been squandered on idle and unproductive schemes, and has been expended in a manner which has done more to excite the hatred of the British Government, and to bring down upon the heads of the Fenian Brotherhood the moral censure of their chief, and drive out of the organization every true and unselfish member of Ireland.

By this criminal waste of the funds, your efforts have been rendered almost entirely unavailing. Acting in the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Congress in Philadelphia, contracts for arms and war material had been made, on terms highly advantageous to the Brotherhood, and you are aware, also, that the Fenian Brotherhood has been spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their efforts to maintain their own unconstitutional rule, than to pay over to the Irish people the complete three per cent, and as they have already expended nearly the whole of the money, you, your agents, your Secretaries, and your delegates, spending much larger sums in their